Power theft cases in Delhi

182. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the checks introduced by DESU, the number of power thefts cases in Delhi are going up; if so, what are the main reasons therefor;

(b) what are the details of the checks introduced by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to control the theft cases;

(c) what has been the loss to DESU during the last three years (Year-wise) ;

(d) what was the number of cases detected during the last three years, giving their particulars; and

(e) what action has so far been taken by Government against each defaulter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) According to DESU, the number of cases of power theft detected has shown an increase in 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85. The cases mostly pertain to the unauthorised and unelectrified pockets/colonies which are not to be electrified in consonance with the policy of the Government to check unauthorised and unplanned construction etc. in Delhi.

(b) Checks introduced by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to control cases of theft include extensive raids to apprehend persons indulging in theft of energy, providing new meters having devices to prevent fraudulent abstraction of energy, procuring meters with stopper provision so that it cannot run in reverse etc.

(c) The difference between the energy available for sale and the energy billed are normally the T&D losses which work to about 18% for 1985-86. The transmission and distribution losses consist of (i) technical losses attributable to transmission and line losses; and (ii) commercial losses due to pilferage or theft. It is not possible to segregate theft of energy from the total transmission losses, though technical losses are a substantial component of the T&D losses.

(d) and (e) The number of cases of theft of electricity detected by DESU during the last three years are as under :—

1983-84	32
1984-85	48
1985-86	344

Necessary FIR was lodged with the police against the defaulters. The supply taken unlawfully was also disconnected.

Breakdown of power in Delhi

183. SHRI J.P. GOYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of breakdown in Delhi's power network during the months of May and June, 1986;

(b) the maximum number of power breakdowns is one day during these months indicating the date ;

(c) the reasons for such a large number of power breakdowns ;

(d) the efforts made to strengthen the transmission and distribution of power network in the Capital and with what results; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to avoid such large number of power breakdowns in the capital in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The over-all power supply in Delhi has been, by and large, satisfactory. The number of power breakdowns on Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking network during May and June, 1986 were 359 and 420 respectively. In NDMC area there were 12 breakdowns (of more than 30 minutes duration) during the month of June.

(b) and (c) The maximum number of breakdowns on DESU network was 50 on 26-5-86 due to heavy squall affecting the supply in different areas. The corresponding figure for NDMC area is six experienced on 26-6-1986.

(d) and (e) The transmission and distribution net-work of DESU/NDMC is being expanded/strengthened at different voltage levels continuously. DESU has in operation a system of complaint centres and mobile breakdown gangs equipped with wireless communication to respond to reports of interruption and to restore the supply at the earliest. NDMC has also zonal breakdown gangs who attend to breakdowns and interruptions and restore the supply at the earliest. With the comprehensive maintenance carried out the number of no current complaints received in DESU during May and June 1986 were comparatively lower as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

184. [*Transferred to the 31st. July, 1986.*]

Appointment of Judges in Karnataka High Court

185. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD :
SHRI N.E. BALARAM :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka have sent a panel of Judges to be appointed in the High Court of Karnataka, duly approved by the Governor and Chief Justice of Karnataka;

(b) if so, when the panel was received by the Central Government; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay inaccording approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) The Chief Minister of Karnataka in consultation with the then Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court and the Governor, sent a proposal in November, 1984 for the appointment of four persons as permanent Judges and two persons as Additional Judges of the Karnataka High Court, and another proposal in October, 1985 for the appointment of two more persons as permanent Judges of the High Court.

These proposals are engaging the attention of the Government of India having regard to all relevant aspects of the matter.

Slump in paper inudstry

186. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Will the Ministr of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that paper industry in the country is affected due to slump in the market ;